SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics-Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph,

IS THE WORLD FLAT?

From the N. Y. Tribune, It was Descartes, we think, who recommended every man occasionally to purge himself of all acquired knowledge, and begin at the rudiments again. Some of our English scientific neighbors seem disposed to put his maxim to the test, and have begun apparently by reducing themselves to the proper condition of idiocy. One would think that Europe might furnish them just now with sufficient subjects for interest or speculation; but, on the contrary, they have turned their back on it, and are waging fierce war on the questions of whether the earth is round or flat, and does the sun move or stand still? A modern Hampden, who is resolved apparently to remain neither "mute nor ignoble," is the leader of the party who are going thus resolutely back to first principles, and is sup-ported by a number of adherents who are, strange as it may seem, possessed of both edu-cation and ability. They have distributed their pamphlets and tracts broadcast in this country, thinking it worth while to warn us that we are near the edge of the great plane, and may inadvertently trip over the falling-off place. They also offer a reward of £100 to any one who can "prove the rotundity or motion of the earth from Scripture, reason, or fact." We are called upon to render homage to the Church of Rome, "which, although she may have erred in her divinity, certainly has nobly rejected the fallacies of spurious science. Nothing can exceed the contemt and derision with which she yet regards the absurdities and senseless inventions of a Copernicus or a Newton"-a piece of information which both surprises and pains us, as we had supposed that, however we might differ on divine or doctrinal points with Pio Nono, upon the one fact of the turnip shape of the globe we live on we could sit down with him in perfect accord.

This is not the only startling fact, however, enunciated by Mr. Hampden and the professors of Queen's College, Cambridge, who are his coadjutors. The sun is proved, "by the outlay only of £5," to be but eight hundred miles distant. Being so much nearer than Australia or our own country, we look upon the discovery as especially lucky for England in her present perplexity as to what to do with her paupers. But in case communication is opened, ought Messrs. Hampden & Co. to be allowed unmolested to plant the flag of St. George on solar soil? Think of the convenience of it as a penal colony for ourselves. Imagine the Mormons whisked permanently off into the road heretofore only traversed by the old woman tossed up in a blanket, broom in hand! Imagine us so rid forever of our Tammany ring, of fever hospitals, fashionable milliners, fleas, folly, and Fisk! We begin to breathe freer at the thought.

Our professors, however, give us additional encouragement. Heaven, with its towers of jasper and shining streets of gold, waits for us immediately below the flat surface of the earth; and another place, which they do not plainly mention to ears polite, is ready for our enemies just below that again. "They gravely decides Mr. Hamp den, "else why are they not seen by the powerful telescopes used by astronomers?" stars are mere gaseous, self-luminous bodies; the transit of Venus "one of the most shameless frauds ever foisted on an ignorant public by the crafty cunning of interested professionals." This is too much. We are prepared for fraud in high places, on the bench and on the throne; but when the stars combine to humbug us we surrender. It is rather consoling to read on the next page that "the measure of the world's wickedness is nearly full. In a year Europe will be sacked and pillaged, and become one grand conflagration, with the smoke of its torment ascending forever and ever." We are glad of it. When the round globe turns out to be a mere pancake, the celestial worlds mere blobs of phosphorus, and the Evening Star herself, by whom all lovers since Eve have sworn, an "interested professional," humbug and sham have gone far enough. Somebody ought to suffer. Mr. Hampden is right. By all means let Europe scorch for it.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN AGAIN.

From the N. Y. World. The lawsuit for slander now in progress between Mr. Goodenough and Dr. Lanahan seems likely to furnish a more authentic, accurate, and comprehensive account of the irregularities alleged to have occurred in the conduct of the Methodist Book Concern than has hitherto been made public. The charges which first called attention to this matter were necessarily vague, and the refusal of the committee appointed to investigate the matter to do anything more than suppress the matter left it in a condition still more unsatisfactory. It has occasionally eropped out since, in debates not always conducted with creditable temper, at conferof the dignitaries of the ences Methodist communion. But there has always been apparent a lack of specification on the one side, and a desire to hush up the whole transaction and so save scandal on the other. The answer of the defendant in this slander suit gives us more details than we have hitherto had. If the suit comes to trial, the whole truth will undoubtedly, and for the first time, be elicited. And this is to be devontly wished, not only on behalf of the great religious body which has a direct and pecuniary interest in the honest and sagacious management of the Methodist Book Concern. but of the cause of public morals of which that body is one of the most efficient ecclesi-

astical supports. One can partly understand the feeling which actuated the miscalled investigating committee in endeavoring to keep the matter from public view, and of the zealots who espoused their action in the subsequent discussions, although nothing can justify the easy and indiscriminate absolution granted by the one nor the abusive language bestowed by the other upon all those who differed with them upon the policy, or the principle, of a real investigation to be followed by the visitation of real penalties upon those who might thus have been found to be delinquents. Probably most of the divines who were foremost in the attempt to suppress a public investigation now perceive that a far more grievous scandal has been excited by that attempt than would have followed the publication of all the particulars of the conduct of the Book Concern. In the one case, the church would have exculpated itself as a body from the frauds, if any there were, practised by its unworthy servants. In the other, the church has been made to seem a partaker of their fault or their crime. The difference is the difference between the atti tude of an avenger and of an accomplice.

Nevertheless, as we say, the course of ac- | the liberal and progressive ideas of the age tion which they preferred to take is intelligi- | even by the Germans themselves. Public ble. It is a lamentable fact that there are very many persons and presses ready to pounce with obscene greed and glee upon any defection from morality of professed ex-pounders of religion. It is natural that expounders of religion should shrink from the occasion which it might seem to them would be afforded to such enemies by an official condemnation by the church of its own agents. But it is still true that such a condemnation, if the agents were unworthy, was the one thing needed to free the church from the stigma brought upon it by the acts of its own agents, and that scoffers at religion, or at that phase of it which the Methodist Church represents, have now an occasion of railing which would have been denied them if the church had itself undertaken and rigidly prosecuted the inquest which has now been carried into the courts.

It is natural that men who profess, as churches and their auxiliary institutions do, to have a higher standard of conduct than obtains among their secular neighbors, should be judged by that higher standard. It is upon this ground that the misdeeds of clergymen always excite more notice than those of laymen, although a layman is obviously as much bound to righteousness of life as a clergyman, and that the defalcations in the Methodist Book Concern have been more discussed and more denounced than defalcations in strictly secular corporations of a much more criminal and a much more injurious character. But those who are pleased to deduce the corruption of the entire Methodist Church from the frauds, if it shall appear upon the approaching trial that frauds ffave been committed, in the conduct of the Methodist Book Concern, ought to remember that the disclosure of them is due to worthy, as the commission to unworthy, members of that church. Much more shameful and much more profitable swindles are committed every day in secular public offices and in secular private corporations than have been even charged in the affairs of this ecclesiastical corporation. The difference is that there are not in the secular corporations men of courage and fidelity enough disinterestedly to expose the swindle, as Dr. Lanaban and his condjutors have done in the case of the Methodist Book Concern.

THE ISOLATED POSITION OF FRANCE.

From the N. Y. Herald. The result of M. Thiers' mission to the great powers of Europe has ended as we anticipated. A cold shoulder was held out to him everywhere. The Russian Government, the last one he approached, refused to recognize him in any official character whatever, and the Czar positively declined to see him. France—republican France—has no friend among the monarchs and aristocracies of the Old World. They both hate and dread the republic, and will do all in their power to suppress it and to check the progress of re-publican sentiments. The Prussian monarch is their champion, and they could not find a better representative of absolutism or a greater enemy of republicanism among all the crowned heads. They may fear his power and would like to see Germany kept within safe bounds, probably, so as not to become dangerous to themselves, but they are more afraid of republicanism. Herein we see the cause of M. Thiers' failure to enlist the sympathy or aid of Russia, England and Austria in behalf of France.

It is very convenient, therefore, for th

powers to say there is no government in

France that they can recognize. How soon they would recognize the government of any monarchical or imperial usurper! How ready they would be to do that if another Napoleon or any of the royal pretenders made a coup d'état and seized the powers of government; yes, though such a government might be erected upon the blood of the French people and against the wish of the nation! There are examples enough of this. There was no such hesitation when Louis Napoleon usurped the imperial authority. No! It is the republic that the crowned heads will not recognize, and the assertion that there is no government in France is a pretext only. The assertion is not true. The Provisional Government is acknowledged and obeyed from one end of French territory to the other. The whole nation is rising to defend the country under the direction of that Government. It is the only one existing or possible just now. It has all the elements and power of a de facto government. It sprang legitimately from circumstances and the situation in which France was placed by the defeat and capture of the Emperor and by the flight of the Regency. It was a necessity, and the French people everywhere are rallying to support it. As to the reports that Bazaine, shut up in Metz, does not recognize any other authority than that of the Emperor, they are very doubtful; but if even he has assumed such a ridiculous position, he has no right to speak for France, and is powerless to determine the form of government. Then, again, the pretended news that is concocted and spread abroad by monarchical agents about the "reds," social disorder, and imperialist proclivities in France. is utterly unreliable. On the contrary, we do know that, with the exception of a few such men as Cluseret, who have no influence over the mass of the people, the whole population is united in sustaining the de facto Government in the present terrible struggle. But the republican Provisional Government has been recognized by several nations, and by the United States, which is one of the first powers of the world. The Duke of Argyle, one of the British Ministry, at a Cabinet meeting in London on Friday called attention to this fact. He is reported to have said "the French republic had been formally recognized by the United States, and that it would be a sort of constructive discourtesy to this country to assume that a Government which existed sufficiently, and with a sufficient warrant to command American recognition, had no sufficient standing in fact to justify England in treating with and through it for so great an object as

the settlement of Europe. These autocratic and aristocratic governments of Europe may yet find that they have made a mistake in attempting to crush the French republic and in making war on the republican ideas of the age. In this "irre-pressible conflict" which has been stimulated by the war republicanism has made a bound that defles the power of absolutism. The people of Europe have become too enlightened to be driven back to the state of things that existed in the Middle Ages or even fifty years age. The quickening and educating power of the modern agents of progress, the public press, the magnetic telegraph, railroads and other agencies, must prove superior to political and military despotism and to the statecraft of monarchs. The world cannot go back. Even the King of Prussia finds a powerful democratic sentiment rising in Germany, and he has consequently commenced to make war on that while fighting the French. The liberal leaders of Germany, who have ventured to express their ideas, have been arrested. With all the service King William has rendered in uniting Germany and developing its power, he will not be tolerated in making war upon | allegiance of the Catholic world. Neither the

sentiment everywhere is growing strong against him for this. It is hardly likely he can set up any other government in France than that of the republic—neither the defunct and fugitive imperial government nor any other—but he could help to establish the republican government on a firm basis and obtain reasonable conditions of peace from it. Any other course may place his own throne in immediate danger as well as those of his brother monarchs. The French nation cannot be extinguished; it begins to show a great deal of vigor and determination and the longer the war continues the more will the sympathy of the masses everywhere where be with the French

The role England has taken with regard to France is contemptible. A few of her leading statesmen, it is true, have advised the recognition of the republic and friendly intervention. We have quoted the language of the Duke of Argyle, and we have seen what Sir Henry Bulwer and others have said on this matter, but the evil influence of the men in power and the aristocracy has overruled both the views of these statesmen and public sentiment. Intensely selfish in her policy always, England can only be friendly to France when her own interests call for that. And looking at the sinister motives of Russia, which are not intended for the German border, as some of the European correspondents intimate, but for the East, England may yet find it necessary to make a friend of the French republic. Complications are thickening every day as the war continues, and, if we mistake not, the longer it lasts the greater chance there is for republicanism in Europe. The people are too enlightened in this age to submit long to be slaughtered like cattle for the ambitious designs of a few autocrats, reigning families, or unscrupulous statesmen. Peace might serve the monarchies for a time; longer war will, probably, hasten their fall.

ROME AND THE FUTURE OF THE PAPACY. From the N. Y. Times.

The Roman Catholic world has had time to pronounce upon the Italian occupation of Rome and its bearing upon the future of their Church. On both sides of the Atlantic the expression of opinion has been wondrously meagre, and we are left under some degree of doubt whether the major section of the Church thinks the end of the temporal power an unmixed evil or a blessind in disguise. Regarding the opinion of the Ultramontane wing of Romanism, there can be no room for uncertainty. In common with the Pope himself, they have consistently maintained that the temporal sovereignty of the See of Rome was a necessity of the most indispensable kind, and they have as consistently banned the Government that dared to lay unholy hands upon the patrimony of St. Peter. In the words of Bishop Lynch, in his recent lecture on this subject, "the temporal sovereignty of the Pope is ex-ceedingly important, and I say that it is necessary for him to possess it, both for the liberty and interests of the Church, and for the interests of the world." The reasons by which this conclusion has been supported are numerous and potent enough, once the point of view of its advocates has been granted. Outside critics are chiefly concerned with the fact that it occupies the place of an articlo of faith among a large number of devout Catholics, and that a Pope whose past and present official utterances have lately been pronounced infallible has declared temporal power to be an essential

adjunct to his spiritual functions. To what

is at present the ruling section of the Roman

Catholic Church, the occupation of Rome by

the Italian troops is, therefore, a calamity of the first magnitude. It is difficult to

imagine by what doctrinal formula they can

reconcile themselves to so apparent a diver-

gence between the inspired inmate of the

Vatican and the Providence that rules the

world. In point of fact they make no effort

to explain the anomaly at all, but content

themselves by taking refuge in some such vegue aspiration as that of the Bishop of

Charleston: "Perhaps Pius IX himself will be restored to that authority he held ten years ago. The men who cling to such straws know, about as well as the rest of the world, that such an event is as impossible as the reconstitution of the Roman empire. Ultramontane Catholicism finds itself accordingly burdened with one obsolete dogma more then it had a month ago, and stands facing an intellectual and progressive age, with its face turned more wistfully than ever towards a dead past of superstition and ignorance, which contains all that it regrets, and all that it wishes to see restored. The Pope has, it appears, been offered that smaller section of Rome which lies on the right bank of the Tiber, and which includes the Vatican, St. Peter's, and the Castle of St. Angelo. Over this section, known as the Leonine City, he may be permitted to exercise a sort of nominal sovereignty, or at least may exercise such rights as are not incompatible with those of the actual Government established at the capital. That this shadow of independence will be sufficient to reconcile the Sovereign Pontiff, and those who share his prepossessions, to the loss of the States of the Church, is, of course, not to be expected. That it will be sufficient to induce him to remain in Rome even is doubtful. Bishop Lynch exhibits a wondeful amount of solici tude lest the Government under which the Pope may choose to reside should turn the immense power of its august subject to improper uses. The reverend lecturer did not condescend to say in what man-ner the ecclesiastical thunderbolts forged at the Vatican could become of the slightest use to any one save the owner. The power of cursing volubly in monastic, not to say canine, Latin is, one would imagine, not likely to be a very powerful agent in these days of blood and iron. Unsub-

ful, and until they can readjust medieval fancies by the light of modern facts, it will remain a permanent thorn in the side of a large proportion of the faithful. Powerful as ultramontanism is in the hierarchy, it is exceedingly questionable whether it includes the majority of the Roman Catholic laity. Late discussions over the infallibility dogma have revealed the fact that there is a powerful and resolute element of liberalism in the Church, whose clerical champions are numerous enough to prove the existence of a lay following of formidable dimensions. One of the first articles of belief among these is the necessity of vindicating the prerogatives of the Episcopate against the steady en-croachments of the Papal chair. Anything which tends to diminish the prestige and discredit the foresight of the Pontiff must obviously tend to strengthen the hands of the liberal section of his spiritual subjects. A certain halo of persecution might be thrown around the head of the Church, were he boldiy to relinquish every symbol of temporal diguity and throw himself simply on the

stantial as the danger is, however, it is one

which will haunt the consciences of the faith-

present Pope nor his advisers have, however, shown any capacity for inaugurating any such stroke of genius. The probability is, there-fore, that the loss of the temporal power will only render more sharply-defined the growing divisions within the Church. It will intensify the regrets and deepen the conservatism of the party that looks to the past, just as it will strengthen the purpose of the party which ac-cepts both the intellectual and political present, and looks towards progressive development in the future.

SPECIAL NOTICES. U N I O REPUBLICAN TICKET.

JUDICIARY.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS EDWARD M. PAXSON. THOMAS K. FINLETTER.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT: JAMES LYND.

COUNTY.

SHERIFF: WILLIAM R. DEEDS.

REGISTER OF WILLS: WILLIAM M. BUNN, Late private 72d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers

CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT: SERGEANT JOSEPH C. TITTERMARY.

CITY.

RECEIVER OF TAXES: ROBERT H. BEATTY. CITY COMMISSIONER: CAPTAIN JAMES BAIN.

CONGRESSIONAL.

1st District-BENJAMIN HUCKEL. HON, CHARLES O'NEILL. 2d HON, LEONARD MYERS. BON, WILLIAM D. KELLEY. 4th ALFRED C. HARMER.

> SENATOR THIRD DISTRICT: BENJAMIN W. THOMAS.

ASSEMBLY. 1st District-SAMUEL P. THOMSON. 2d WILLIAM H. STEVENSON. WILLIAM KELLEY. 41h WILLIAM ELLIOTT. WILLIAM DUFFY. 6th COL. CHARLES KLECKNER. ROLERT JOHNSON. WILLIAM L. MARSHALL, Sth WILLIAM H. PORTER. JOHN E. REYBURN. SAMUEL M. HAGER. JOHN LAMON. JOHN DUMBELL. JOHN CLOUD.

JAMES MILLER. By order of the City Executive Committee. JOHN L. HILL, President. J. McCullough, Secretaries.

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He would likewise declare his gratitude to the many kind friends among the students and elsewhere, whose interest in the cause of thorough instruction in the art and science of music has as-

struction in the art and science of music has assisted so materially in bringing the Conservatory to its present state of usefulness.

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ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN
LAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW OB.
The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans direct, on Tubaday October II, as S.A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Harans. on — October ...

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, and to all points on the Mississipp river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Ped River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, October 8, at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, October 8, at 8 A. M. day, October S.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisians, Arkansas, and Tonnessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Guif Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday,
October 15, at 5 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, October 22.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points. to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at aslow rates as by any other routs.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on er before day of salling.

WILLIAM L. JAMES. General Agent.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent. No. 130 South THIRD Street LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fity cents.

Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions. Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York triweekly. For further particulars apply to

weekly... For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be
charged the above rates all winter.
Winter rates commence December 15. 28 \$

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail
Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Parls, Saturday, Oct. 8, at 2 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, Oct. 15, at 9 A. M.
City of Autwerp (via Hallfax), Tuesday, October
18, at 12 noon.

Passengers also forwarded to havre, hamourg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.!
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH BREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH THROUGH EREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870. Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MAR. KET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURBDAYS, and NORFOLK TURBDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days. Ays.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South
Carolins, via Scaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at
Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the
West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmend
and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUTONOE, and taken at LOWER
RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of
ransfer.

ransfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
htate Room accommodations for passengers.
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier I N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. OROWELL & CO., Agents at Noriolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE. This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 8, above Arch street, on SATURDAY of each week at 8

M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 602 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.
SEPTEMBER, 1876.

LEOPARD, SATURDAY, September 24.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C.,
the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charles day of sailing.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE
STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—
Barges towed between Philadelphia,
Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Pulsadelphia. 4 115

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXAN dria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest. Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon rom the first wharf above Market street.

Preight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown;

ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. CORDAGE, ETO.

ROPE MANUFACTURERS AND SHIP CHANDLERS,

WEAVER & CO.,

No. 29 North WATER Street and

No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia, ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK

CORDACE.

Manilla, Sizal and Tarred Cordage At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN B. FITLER & CO., FACTORY, TENTH St. and GREMANTOWN Avenue. Store, No. 23 M. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE

Avenue.

. WHISKY, WINE, ETO. CARSTAIRS & McCALL

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Ste IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RVE WHISKIES. IN BOND AND TAX PAID.